

Independent claim (one and only) of Japanese Kokai 8-224242

Title: Medical device

Medical device that is a medical device having a gripping means to grip a targeted location and a gripping power detection means to detect the gripping power of the aforementioned gripping means, and characterized in that the aforementioned gripping power detection means is mounted from the back face side of the aforementioned gripping means.

MEDICAL DEVICE

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Inventor(s): UCHIYAMA AKIO
Applicant(s): OLYMPUS OPTICAL CO LTD
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Equivalents:

Abstract

PURPOSE: To provide a medical device capable of improving the assembling workability of a clamping power detecting means and reducing the influence of the tensile force of a wiring member connected to the clamping power detecting means on a detecting part.

CONSTITUTION: This medical device provided with a gripper 12 as a clamping means to clamp a target part, and a strain gage 16 as the clamping power detecting means to detect the clamping power of the gripper 12 is formed in such a way that the strain gage 16 is mounted from the back face side of the gripper 12.

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(71)出願人 000000376

オリンパス光学工業株式会社

東京都渋谷区幡ヶ谷2丁目43番2号

(72)発明者 内山 昭夫

東京都渋谷区幡ヶ谷2丁目43番2号 オリ

ンパス光学工業株式会社内

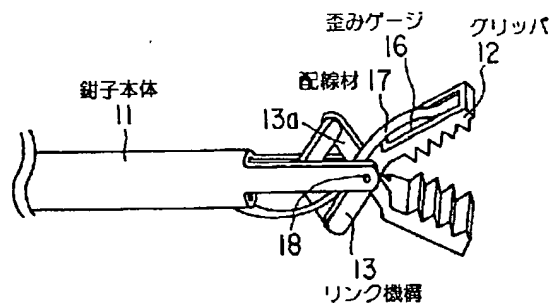
(74)代理人 弁理士 鈴江 武彦

(54)【発明の名称】 医療用装置

(57)【要約】

【目的】 把持力検出手段の組み付け作業性が向上し、また把持力検出手段に接続される配線部材の張力が検出部に与える影響を小さくできる医療用装置を提供することにある。

【構成】 対象部位を把持する把持手段としてのグリッパ12と、このグリッパ12の把持力を検出する把持力検出手段としての歪みゲージ16とを有する医療用装置において、前記歪みゲージ16を前記グリッパ12の背面側から取り付けたことを特徴とする。



【特許請求の範囲】

【請求項 1】 対象部位を把持する把持手段と、前記把持手段の把持力を検出する把持力検出手段とを有する医療用装置において、前記把持力検出手段を前記把持手段の背面側から取り付けたことを特徴とする医療用装置。

【発明の詳細な説明】

【0001】

【産業上の利用分野】 本発明は、生体の体腔内に挿入し生体組織を把持する把持手段を持った医療用装置に関する。

【0002】

【従来の技術】 生体の体腔内に挿入し生体組織を把持する把持鉗子などの手術機器に、特に、力覚情報を検知するセンサを取り付け、生体組織を把持したときにその硬さの測定し、手術機器が生体に加えている把持力、または、生体からの反力を計測し、これを操作者に提示することができる手術機器が知られている。

【0003】 例えば、実開昭 55-51235 号公報は、2 個の挟持片で被測定物を挟持し、その挟持度合いによって被測定物の硬度を測定する挟持式硬度計が開示されている。すなわち、2 個の挟持片は交差する 2 個のレバーからなるパンタグラフ式のリンク機構を持っており、平行に開閉する把持片に加わる力を把持片とは異なる他端に設けられたロードセルにて検出するものである。

【0004】 また、特願平 5-59957 は、体腔内に挿入される医療器具の先端にセンサを設け、この触覚センサの出力を内視鏡画像に提示するものである。また、特願平 6-260286 は、体腔内に挿入される医療器具の先端にセンサを設け、この触覚センサの出力を操作者に振動として提示するものである。

【0005】

【発明が解決しようとする課題】 しかし、実開昭 55-51235 号公報のように、リンク機構や管腔内を通るロッドを介してセンサに接続される構造では、リンク機構やロッドと管腔間に生じる摩擦力などにより正確な測定ができない。また機器が関節構造を持っていたり、小型化した場合には摩擦力が上昇し正確な測定をすることはさらに困難である。

【0006】 また、特願平 5-59957、特願平 6-260286 では、センサを直接機器の先端内面に取り付けられている。しかし、センサを鉗子グリップ内面に配置すると、グリップ部の内面に歯を設けずらくなる、センサの耐久性が低下するなどの問題がある。また、センサを内面に取り付けることは組立性が悪いという問題がある。

【0007】 また、配線材とセンサの接続方法によっては、センサが配線材の張力による力も検出してしまい正確な測定ができない場合が考えられる。また、配線材に無理な力が加わる場合、断線を引き起こす可能性もあ

る。

【0008】 本発明は、前記事情に着目してなされたもので、その目的とするところは、把持力を検出する把持力検出手段の取り付けが容易な医療用装置を提供することにある。

【0009】

【課題を解決するための手段】 本発明は、前記目的を達成するために、対象部位を把持する把持手段と、前記把持手段の把持力を検出する把持力検出手段とを有する医療用装置において、前記把持力検出手段を前記把持手段の背面側から取り付けたことを特徴とする。

【0010】

【作用】 把持手段としてのグリップが対象物を把持した場合、グリップは対象物からの反力を受ける。この反力を把持手段としてのグリップに取り付けた把持力検出手段により正確に検出できるようにするとともに、把持面の背面側から把持力検出手段を取り付けることにより把持力検出手段のグリップに対する取り付け作業の容易化を図る。

【0011】

【実施例】 以下、本発明の各実施例を図面に基づいて説明する。図 1～図 4 は第 1 の実施例を示し、図 1 は医療用装置としての鉗子の先端部を示す。11 は鉗子本体であり、鉗子本体 11 の先端部には把持手段としてのグリップ 12 が設けられている。グリップ 12 は、その内面に鋸歯状の把持部 12 が設けられ、基端部はパンタグラフ構造を持つリンク機構 13 の先端に接続されている。

【0012】 リンク機構 13 の他端は鉗子本体 11 の管腔内を通る操作ワイヤ（図示しない）に接続され、操作ワイヤの進退動作によりグリップ 12 を開閉させることができるようになっている。グリップ 12 の一方の外側（背面側）には把持力を検出する力覚センサとして歪みゲージ 16 が取り付けられている。歪みゲージ 16 にはフレキシブル基板が配線材 17 として接続されている。配線材 17 はリンク機構 13 を構成するリンク部材の隙間 13a を通り、鉗子本体 11 の外壁に導かれ、さらに鉗子本体 11 の内部に挿入されている。

【0013】 配線材 17 が鉗子本体 11 の内部に挿入される部分はシール材等により水密に保たれている。また、本実施例では配線材 17 としてフレキシブル基板を使用したのが、絶縁が確保できる配線材ならば様々なものが使用でき、例えばポリイミド被膜ワイヤ、ポリエーテル被膜ワイヤなどが使用できる。

【0014】 図 2 は歪みゲージ 16 を取り付けたグリップ 12 を背面から見た図を示す。本実施例で使用した歪みゲージ 16 は、検出部に配置されている検出用ゲージ 16a と歪みゲージ 16 が置かれている周囲温度の変化による出力変化を抑えるための温度補償用ゲージ 16b を同一膜上に構成している。ここで検出用ゲージ 16a は鉗子本体 11 の中心軸方向の圧縮、引張りの力が検出

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のポリイミド被膜ワイヤー41に接続後、前記導出口40は熱収縮チューブ42を鉗子本体31に被せることによりシールされる。

【0027】ここで、配線材38をリンク機構34の間を通したことにより、配線材38の歪みゲージ36と接続した面と同じ面が導出口40の付近では外側になる。このため、配線材38に設ける接点の向きを一方に整えることができ、フレキシブル基板からなる配線材38の製造コストを安く押さえることが出来るとともに、配線材38の厚さを薄く押さえることができる。

【0028】図6および図7は第3の実施例を示し、図6に示す、61は鉗子本体である。鉗子本体61の先端にはリンク機構(図示しない)により可動するグリッパ62と鉗子本体61と一体のグリッパ63が設けられている。グリッパ62は枢支軸62aを支点として回転自在に設けられている。

【0029】グリッパ63には中心部に矩形状の取付け孔64が設けられ、背面側の縁には嵌め込み位置合わせを行うための段部65が設けられている。さらに、取付け孔64の内壁における枢支軸62a側にはスロープ66が設けられている。

【0030】一方、67はセンサユニットであり、このセンサユニット67には前記取付け孔64に嵌め込まれると共に、段部65に位置決めされる係合段部68を有する基台69を有している。この基台69には圧電振動子を利用した力覚センサ70が設けられ、この力覚センサ70はフレキシブル基板からなる配線材70aが接続されている。ここで上げた圧電振動子を利用した力覚センサについては、特開平3-81641号公報などに開示されている。なお、本実施例では配線材70aとして

【0031】図7はセンサユニット67をグリッパ63の取付け孔64に嵌め込み、接続した状態を示す。センサユニット67はグリッパ63に対して嵌め込んだ後、接着剤により固定されている。

【0032】本実施例によれば、鉗子本体61の背面より力覚センサ70を組み付けることができるため、組立性が大幅に向上するという効果が得られる。また、ここでは圧電式の力覚センサ70を用いたが、本実施例ではセンサは、どのような方式のものでも構わない。

【0033】図8は第4の実施例を示し、71は鉗子本体である。鉗子本体71の先端にはリンク機構74により回転するグリッパ72と鉗子本体71と一体のグリッパ73が設けられている。グリッパ73の根元は大きな歪みが得られるように凹溝75が設けられている。凹溝75の背面には力覚センサとして歪みゲージ76が取り付けられている。歪みゲージ76は接続部77において

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フレキシブル基板を用いた配線材78と接続されている。また、本実施例では配線材78としてフレキシブル基板を使用した。絶縁が確保できる配線材ならば様々なものが使用でき、例えばポリイミド被膜ワイヤー、ポリエルテル被膜ワイヤーなどが使用できる。

【0034】前記歪みゲージ76は鉗子本体71と一体のグリッパ73に取り付けられているため、配線材78が鉗子本体71の先端部で回転するグリッパ72やリンク機構74に接触することなく鉗子本体71に通すことが可能である。

【0035】また、本実施例では、配線材78を鉗子本体71の外壁に接着し、鉗子本体71と配線材78を一体的に形成している。このため、鉗子本体71を洗浄する際に配線材78の断線に気を使うことなく容易に洗浄作業を行うことができる。さらに、配線材78がリンク機構74等の可動機構と接触することなく配置できるため、配線材78に加わっている力が変化しない。このことにより、配線材78の張力による歪みゲージ76の出力の変化を抑えることができ安定した測定が行える。また、配線材78の断線の可能性を減少させることができると共に、鉗子本体71の洗浄作業を容易に行える。

【0036】図9は第5の実施例を示し、81は鉗子のグリッパ部を示す。グリッパ部81は枢支軸81aを支点として回転自在で、内側に鋸歯状の歯部83aを有する一対のグリッパ片83からなり、一方のグリッパ片83の背面は力覚検出部材82を取り付け易いように平面に加工された取付け部84が設けられている。この取付け部84の側面には力覚検出部材82の取付け位置決めを容易にするためにエッジ85と端部には凹溝85が形成されている。なお、凹溝85はホルルド部90を切断するときに使用する切断溝を兼ねている。

【0037】前記力覚検出部材82は、歪みゲージが形成された検出部86と配線材87と接続されている接続部88および取り付け時に凹溝85の位置と一致させるマーカー89が形成されている。また、組立時に力覚検出部材82を作業者が把持し易いように力覚検出部材82の端部にはホルルド部90が形成されている。

【0038】本実施例で使用されている力覚検出部材82は、ポリイミド薄膜上に半導体プロセスにて作成されたもので、マーカー89は歪みゲージと同じ材質を矢印状に形成したものであり、また、ホルルド部90はポリイミド薄膜を切断せずに残して置けばよい。

【0039】次に、力覚検出部材82の組み付け法について説明すると、まず、取付け部84に接着剤を塗布し、ホルルド部90をピンセット等で持ち、力覚検出部材82の側縁91をエッジ85の位置を揃える。さらに、マーカー89と凹溝85の位置を揃えた後、力覚検出部材82を取付け部84に接着させる。このとき、ホルルド部90を把持することにより作業者は力覚検出部材82がピンセット等で遮られることなく視認しながら

作業を行うことができる。また、力覚検出部材82の内部の検出部86を損傷させることなく作業ができ作業性が良い。また、力覚検出部材82の位置合わせがエッジ84、凹溝85およびマーカ89を設けたことにより容易にかつ正確に行うことができる。

【0040】力覚検出部材82を取付け部84に接着し、接着剤が十分に乾燥した後、凹溝85に沿ってホルルド部90を切断すれば、力覚検出部材82の取付けが完了する。

【0041】本実施例によれば、グリッパ片83に取付け部84とエッジ85と凹溝85を設け、力覚検出部材82にホルルド部90とマーカ89を形成することにより組立作業が容易にできる。

【0042】前述した実施態様によれば、次の構成が得られる。

(付記1) 対象部位を把持する把持手段と、前記把持手段の把持力を検出する把持力検出手段とを有する医療用装置において、前記把持力検出手段を前記把持手段の背面側から取り付けたことを特徴とする医療用装置。

【0043】(付記2) 対象部位を把持する把持手段と、前記把持手段の把持力を検出する把持力検出手段と、前記把持力検出手段に接続する配線手段とを有する医療用装置において、前記配線手段と先端部の前記把持力検出手段との接続部と、医療用装置本体側への配線位置とを、前記把持手段の回転軸を含む平面に対して、各々反対側となるように前記配線手段を配置したことを特徴とする医療用装置。

【0044】(付記3) 前記把持力検出手段は、前記把持手段の背面に設けたことを特徴とする付記1または2記載の医療用装置。

(付記4) 把持力検出手段は、歪みゲージであることを特徴とする付記1または2記載の医療用装置。

【0045】(付記5) 歪みゲージに接続される配線手段と、歪みゲージとの接続部が、把持手段の先端の歪みゲージの検出部より端部寄りに配置されていることを特徴とする付記4記載の医療用装置。

【0046】(付記6) 配線手段は、把持手段に接続され把持手段を可動とするためのリンク機構の隙間を通過していることを特徴とする付記1または2記載の医療用装置。

【0047】(付記7) リンク機構は、バンタグラフ式であることを特徴とする付記6記載の医療用装置。

(付記8) 配線手段は、フレキシブル基板であることを特徴とする付記6記載の医療用装置。

【0048】(付記9) 把持力検出手段は、温度補償手段を有していることを特徴とする付記1または2記載の医療用装置。

(付記10) 歪みゲージは、検出部と温度補償手段とが同一基板上に設けられていることを特徴とする付記5記載の医療用装置。

【0049】(付記11) 把持手段は、対象物に接触し可動する第1の接触部と、医療装置本体と一体に構成され、第1の接触部と対をなし、対象物に接触する第2の接触部よりなることを特徴とする付記1または2記載の医療用装置。

【0050】(付記12) 第1の接触部のみが把持手段を可動させるためのリンク機構に接続されていることを特徴とする付記11記載の医療用装置。

(付記13) 把持力検出手段に接続され把持力検出手段に電力を供給し、前記把持力検出手段からの出力を伝送する配線手段が、前記第1の接触部および把持手段を可動させるためのリンク機構を相交わらないよう配置されたことを特徴とする付記11記載の医療用装置。

【0051】

【発明の効果】以上説明したように本発明によれば、把持力検出手段を把持手段の背面に設けたことにより、把持力検出手段の組み付け作業性が向上し、また把持力検出手段に接続される配線部材の張力が検出部に与える影響を小さくできるという効果がある。

【図面の簡単な説明】

【図1】本発明の第1の実施例を示す鉗子の先端部の斜視図。

【図2】同実施例の歪みゲージの取付け状態を示す側面図。

【図3】同実施例の鉗子の先端部の側面図。

【図4】同実施例の全体の構成図。

【図5】本発明の第2の実施例を示す鉗子の先端部の側面図。

【図6】本発明の第3の実施例を示す鉗子の先端部の斜視図。

【図7】同実施例の鉗子の先端部の斜視図。

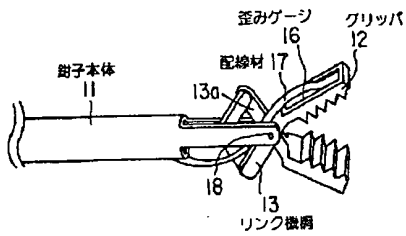
【図8】本発明の第4の実施例を示す鉗子の先端部の斜視図。

【図9】本発明の第5の実施例を示す鉗子の先端部の斜視図。

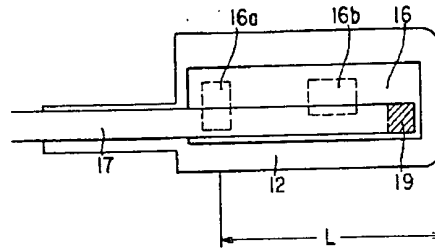
【符号の説明】

11…鉗子本体、12…グリッパ、13…リンク機構、16…歪みゲージ、17…配線材。

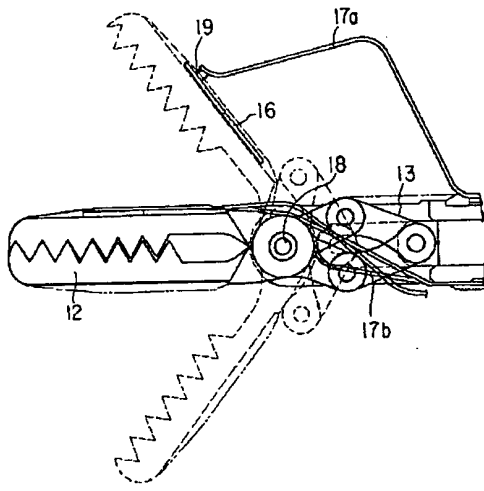
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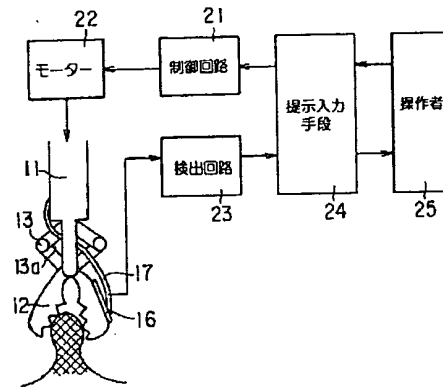
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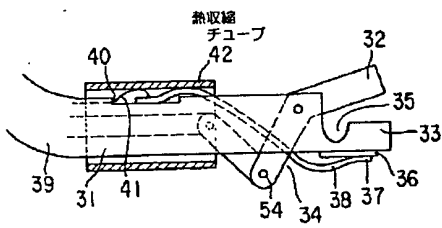
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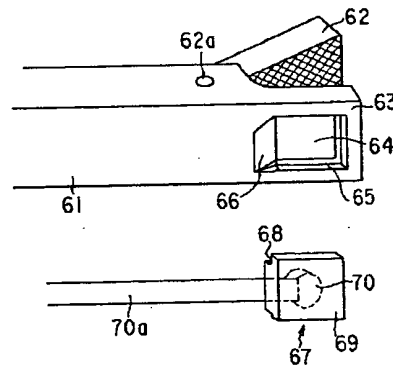
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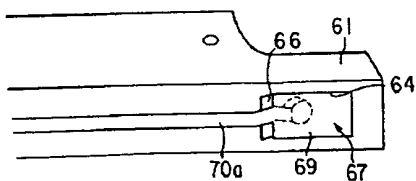
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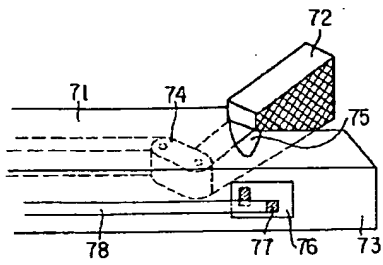
【図6】



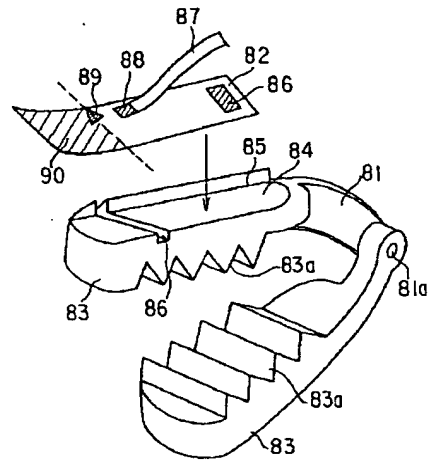
【図7】



【図8】



【図9】



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CLAIMS

[Claim(s)]

[Claim 1] Medical-application equipment characterized by attaching said retention span detection means from the tooth-back side of said grasping means in the medical-application equipment which has a grasping means to grasp an object part, and a retention span detection means to detect the retention span of said grasping means.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

[Detailed Description of the Invention]

[0001]

[Industrial Application] This invention relates to medical-application equipment with a grasping means to insert into a living body's coelome and to grasp a body tissue.

[0002]

[Description of the Prior Art] The sensor which detects sense-of-force information especially to operation devices, such as grasping forceps which insert into a living body's coelome and grasp a body tissue, is attached, when a body tissue is grasped, the hardness measures, an operation device measures the retention span currently applied to the living body, or the reaction force from a living body, and the operation device which can show an operator this is known.

[0003] For example, JP,55-51235,U pinches a device under test by two pieces of pinching, and the pinching type hardness meter which measures the degree of hardness of a device under test by the pinching degree is indicated. That is, two pieces of pinching have the link mechanism of a pantograph type which consists of two crossing levers, and detect the force of joining the piece of grasping opened and closed in parallel, in the load cell prepared in the different other end from the piece of grasping. [0004] Moreover, Japanese Patent Application No. 5-59957 forms a sensor at the tip of the medical device inserted into a coelome, and shows an endoscope image the output of this tactile sensor. Moreover, Japanese Patent Application No. 6-260286 forms a sensor at the tip of the medical device inserted into a coelome, and shows an operator the output of this tactile sensor as vibration.

[0005]

[Problem(s) to be Solved by the Invention] However, with the structure connected to a sensor through the rod passing through the inside of a link mechanism or a lumen like JP,55-51235,U, exact measurement cannot be performed according to the frictional force produced between a link mechanism, a rod, and a lumen. Moreover, when the device has the Seki nodal character or it miniaturizes, it is still more difficult for frictional force to go up and to carry out exact measurement.

[0006] Moreover, the sensor is attached by the tip inside of a direct device in Japanese Patent Application No. 5-59957 and Japanese Patent Application No. 6-260286.

however -- if a sensor is arranged to a forceps gripper inside -- the inside of the gripper

section -- a gear tooth -- not preparing -- **** -- there is a problem of the endurance of a sensor falling. Moreover, attaching a sensor in an inside has the problem that assembly nature is bad.

[0007] Moreover, the case where a sensor also detects the force by the tension of wiring material depending on the connection method of wiring material and a sensor, and exact measurement cannot be performed can be considered. Moreover, an open circuit may be caused when the force with wiring material impossible for is added.

[0008] This invention was made paying attention to said situation, and the place made into the purpose has installation of a retention span detection means to detect a retention span in offering easy medical-application equipment.

[0009]

[Means for Solving the Problem] This invention is characterized by attaching said retention span detection means from the tooth-back side of said grasping means in the medical-application equipment which has a grasping means to grasp an object part, and a retention span detection means to detect the retention span of said grasping means, in order to attain said purpose.

[0010]

[Function] When the gripper as a grasping means grasps an object, a gripper receives the reaction force from an object. While enabling it for a retention span detection means by which this reaction force was attached in the gripper as a grasping means to detect correctly, easy-ization of the installation to the gripper of a retention span detection means is attained by attaching a retention span detection means from the tooth-back side of a grasping side.

[0011]

[Example] Hereafter, each example of this invention is explained based on a drawing.

Drawing 1 - drawing 4 show the 1st example, and drawing 1 shows the point of the forceps as medical-application equipment. 11 is a body of forceps and the gripper 12 as a grasping means is formed in the point of the body 11 of forceps. The grasping section 12 serrate to the inside in a gripper 12 is formed, and is connected at the tip of the link mechanism 13 in which the end face section has pantograph structure.

[0012] It can connect with the actuation wire (not shown) passing through the inside of the lumen of the body 11 of forceps, and the other end of a link mechanism 13 can make a gripper 12 open and close by attitude actuation of an actuation wire now. The strain gage 16 is attached in one outside (tooth-back side) of a gripper 12 as a sense-of-force sensor which detects a retention span. The flexible substrate is connected to the strain gage 16 as wiring material 17. The wiring material 17 passes along clearance 13a of the link member which constitutes a link mechanism 13, is led to the outer wall of the body 11 of forceps, and is further inserted in the interior of the body 11 of forceps.

[0013] The part by which the wiring material 17 is inserted in the interior of the body 11 of forceps is kept watertight by the sealant etc. Moreover, although the flexible substrate was used as wiring material 17 in this example, if it is the wiring material which can secure an insulation, various things can be used, for example, a polyimide coat wire, the poly ester coat wire, etc. can be used.

[0014] Drawing 2 shows drawing which looked at the gripper 12 which attached the strain gage 16 from the tooth back. The strain gage 16 used by this example constitutes gage 16b for temperature compensations for suppressing the output change by change

of the ambient temperature on which gage 16a for detection arranged at the detecting element and a strain gage 16 are put on the same film. Gage 16a for detection is constituted here so that compression of the direction of a medial axis of the body 11 of forceps and the force of tension can be detected, and gage 16b for temperature compensations is the sense rotated 90 degrees to gage 16a for detection, and is arranged at the tip side of a gripper 12. This is for making it the resistance of gage 16b for temperature compensations not change, also when a gripper 12 grasps an object. [0015] When a gripper 12 grasps an object, a gripper 12 receives and transforms the reaction force from an object. At this time, it is desirable to arrange the detecting element of a strain gage 16 in the location where the amount of distortion is large. A gripper 12 has the supporting point 18 in the fixed part of a gripper 12, and it can be considered that it is the cantilever acupuncture which made the tip of a gripper 12 point of application.

[0016] The formula of the amount of distortion of cantilever acupuncture is $\epsilon = (W \times L) / (Z \times E)$.

It is come out and expressed. The load and L to which the amount of distortion and W add epsilon are [a section modulus and E of the distance (it illustrates to drawing 2) from point of application and Z] modulus of direct elasticity here. It separates from point of application and this shows that the direction of the part near the supporting point 18 has the large amount of distortion.

[0017] In order to obtain a big sensor output change by the small force, in this example, gage 16a for detection of a strain gage 16 is arranged to the supporting-point approach of a gripper 12. Although the connection 19 of a strain gage 16 and the wiring material 17 is formed in the tip side of a gripper 12 to it, this is based on the following reasons to explain. Namely, one tip is connected to a connection 19 and, as for the wiring material 17, the other end is connected to the body 11 of forceps. Since the link mechanism 13 exists among both the fixed end, the condition of the wiring material 17 will change with closing motion of a gripper 12. Therefore, the force of joining a connection 19 by closing motion of a gripper 12 will always change. When a connection 19 is near the gage 16a for detection, it is because it is desirable to be arranged in the location which gage 16a for detection detected the force of joining a connection 19 from the wiring material 17, and exact measurement was not completed, but gage 16a for detection and a connection 19 left.

[0018] Moreover, gage 16a for detection can be arranged in the location from the supporting point 18 with a more large distortion by arranging a connection 19 at the tip of a gripper 12 from gage 16a for detection. Moreover, since a strain gage 16 is attached in the tooth-back side of a gripper 12, the attachment can be performed easily.

[0019] Next, the wiring material 17 is explained about the reason which is letting clearance 13a of the link member of a link mechanism 13 pass. Drawing 3 is drawing which compared 17b, when it lets the outside of a link mechanism 13 pass for the wiring material 17 and lets 17a and clearance 13a pass.

[0020] By 17a, when it lets the wiring material 17 pass on the outside of a link mechanism 13, when a gripper 12 is opened, the wiring material 17 separates from the body 11 of forceps, and the bend radii of the wiring material 17 are small near a connection 19. Thereby, the force with a connection 19 impossible for will be applied. Moreover, possibility of a surrounding body being caught in the wiring material 17, and

causing an open circuit while in use is high.

[0021] To it, when it lets clearance 13a of a link mechanism 13 pass, by 17b, the wiring material 17 hardly separates the wiring material 17 from the body 11 of forceps.

Moreover, there is almost no change also in the bend radii of the wiring material 17 of a near [a connection 19]. From this, by letting the wiring material 17 pass to clearance 13a, the force with a connection 19 impossible for cannot work, but wiring to the strain gage 16 with little fear of an open circuit can be realized.

[0022] Drawing 4 is the whole medical-application system block diagram. The actuation wire drawn from the lumen of the body 11 of forceps is connected to the motor 22 connected to the control circuit 21. By controlling a motor 22, the closing motion angle of a gripper 12 is controllable. Said wiring material 17 wiring material 17 connected to the strain gage 16 prepared in one outside of a gripper 12 passes along clearance 13a of the link member of a link mechanism 13, is led to the outer wall of the body 11 of forceps, and is further connected to the detector 23 through the interior of the body 11 of forceps.

[0023] Therefore, when the gripper 12 as a grasping means grasps an object, a gripper 12 receives and transforms the reaction force from an object. At this time, it is the location where the amount of distortion is large, i.e., the supporting-point approach of a gripper 12, and while attaching the strain gage 16 as a retention span detection means in the tooth-back side of a grasping side moreover, and the force's not joining the wiring material 17 by closing motion of a gripper 12 and enabling it for a strain gage 16 to detect a retention span correctly, easy-ization of the installation to the gripper 12 of a strain gage 16 is attained.

[0024] The actuator (not shown) built in the presentation input means 24 is made to generate torque based on the force signal detected in the detector 23. An operator 25 can sense the torque generated from the actuator as a retention span of a gripper 12, and can get the information to forceps actuation, and it becomes easy to perform forceps actuation.

[0025] Drawing 5 shows the 2nd example and 31 is a body of forceps. The gripper 33 of the gripper 32 and the body 31 of forceps which carry out movable by the link mechanism 34, and one is formed at the tip of the body 31 of forceps. It connects with a link mechanism 34 and a gripper 32 rotates pivotable support shaft 32a as a core. The concave 35 is formed inside so that a big distortion may be got by root Motobe of a gripper 33. The strain gage 36 is attached in the tooth back of a concave 35 as a sense-of-force sensor. The strain gage 36 is connected with the wiring material 38 using a flexible substrate in the connection 37.

[0026] Moreover, the curve device 39 is connected to the body 31 of forceps. The curve device 39 can be incurvated by actuation of an operator. The polyimide coat wire 41 is inserted in the interior of the curve device 39 as a wiring material, and it is drawn by the end connection 40. On the other hand, the wiring material 38 passes along between link mechanisms 34, is drawn near the derivation opening 40, and is connected to the polyimide coat wire 41. And the seal of said derivation opening 40 is carried out after connecting with this polyimide coat wire 41 by putting heat-shrinkable tubing 42 on the body 31 of forceps.

[0027] Here, the same field as the field which connected the wiring material 38 with the strain gage 36 of the wiring material 38 by having let between link mechanisms 34 pass

becomes outside near the derivation opening 40. For this reason, the sense of the contact prepared in the wiring material 38 can be prepared to one side, and while being able to press down the manufacturing cost of the wiring material 38 which consists of a flexible substrate at a low price, the thickness of the wiring material 38 can be pressed down thinly.

[0028] 61 which drawing 6 and drawing 7 show the 3rd example, and is shown in drawing 6 is a body of forceps. The gripper 63 of the gripper 62 and the body 61 of forceps which carry out movable by the link mechanism (not shown), and one is formed at the tip of the body 61 of forceps. The gripper 62 is formed free [rotation] by using pivotable support shaft 62a as the supporting point.

[0029] The rectangle-like anchoring hole 64 is formed in a core at a gripper 63, and the step 65 for inserting in the edge by the side of a tooth back, and performing alignment is formed. Furthermore, the slope 66 is established in the pivotable support shaft 62a side in the wall of the anchoring hole 64.

[0030] On the other hand, 67 is a sensor unit, and it has the pedestal 69 which has the engagement step 68 positioned by the step 65 while being inserted in said anchoring hole 64 at this sensor unit 67. The sense-of-force sensor 70 which used the piezoelectric transducer for this pedestal 69 is formed, and wiring material 70a which this sense-of-force sensor 70 becomes from a flexible substrate is connected. It is indicated by JP,3-81641,A etc. about the sense-of-force sensor using the piezoelectric transducer raised here. In addition, although the flexible substrate was used as wiring material 70a in this example, if it is the wiring material which can secure an insulation, various things can be used, for example, a polyimide coat wire, the poly ester coat wire, etc. can be used.

[0031] Drawing 7 inserts the sensor unit 67 in the anchoring hole 64 of a gripper 63, and shows the condition of having connected. After inserting in the sensor unit 67 to a gripper 63, it is being fixed by adhesives.

[0032] According to this example, since the sense-of-force sensor 70 can be attached from the tooth back of the body 61 of forceps, the effectiveness that assembly nature improves sharply is acquired. Moreover, although the piezo-electric-type sense-of-force sensor 70 was used here, in this example, the thing of what kind of method is sufficient as a sensor.

[0033] Drawing 8 shows the 4th example and 71 is a body of forceps. The gripper 73 of the gripper 72 and the body 71 of forceps which rotate by the link mechanism 74, and one is formed at the tip of the body 71 of forceps. The concave 75 is formed so that distortion with the big root of a gripper 73 may be obtained. The strain gage 76 is attached in the tooth back of a concave 75 as a sense-of-force sensor. The strain gage 76 is connected with the wiring material 78 using a flexible substrate in the connection 77. Moreover, although the flexible substrate was used as wiring material 78 in this example, if it is the wiring material which can secure an insulation, various things can be used, for example, a polyimide coat wire, the poly ester coat wire, etc. can be used.

[0034] Since said strain gage 76 is attached in the gripper 73 of the body 71 of forceps, and one, it can let it pass on the body 71 of forceps, without the wiring material 78 contacting the gripper 72 and link mechanism 74 which are rotated by the point of the body 71 of forceps.

[0035] Moreover, in this example, the wiring material 78 is pasted up on the outer wall of

the body 71 of forceps, and the body 71 of forceps and the wiring material 78 are formed in one. For this reason, washing can be performed easily, without caring about an open circuit of the wiring material 78, in case the body 71 of forceps is washed. Furthermore, since it can arrange without the wiring material 78 contacting the movable device of link mechanism 74 grade, the force in which it has joined the wiring material 78 does not change. Measurement which could suppress change of the output of the strain gage 76 by the tension of the wiring material 78, and was stabilized by this can be performed. Moreover, while being able to decrease the possibility of an open circuit of the wiring material 78, washing of the body 71 of forceps can be performed easily.

[0036] Drawing 9 shows the 5th example and 81 shows the gripper section of forceps. The gripper section 81 can use pivotable support shaft 81a as the supporting point, and it can rotate freely, and consists of a piece 83 of a gripper of the pair which has serrate tooth part 83a inside, and the anchoring section 84 processed on the flat surface so that the tooth back of one piece 83 of a gripper might tend to have attached the sense-of-force detecting-element material 82 is formed. The concave 85 is formed in the edge 85 and the edge in order to make easy a fitting location arrangement of the sense-of-force detecting-element material 82 at the 1 side of this anchoring section 84. In addition, the concave 85 serves as the cutting slot used when cutting the hold section 90.

[0037] The marker 89 which makes said sense-of-force detecting-element material 82 in agreement with the location of a concave 85 at the time of the connection 88 connected with the detecting element 86 in which the strain gage was formed, and the wiring material 87, and installation is formed. Moreover, the hold section 90 is formed in the edge of the sense-of-force detecting-element material 82 so that an operator may tend to grasp the sense-of-force detecting-element material 82 at the time of assembly.

[0038] It was created in the semi-conductor process on the polyimide thin film, and a marker 89 forms the same quality of the material as a strain gage in the shape of an arrow head, and it leaves the sense-of-force detecting-element material 82 currently used by this example, without cutting a polyimide thin film, and it should just place the hold section 90.

[0039] Next, if the method of attaching the sense-of-force detecting-element material 82 is explained, first, adhesives will be applied to the anchoring section 84, it will have the hold section 90 with pincettes etc., and the location of an edge 85 will be arranged for the side edge 91 of the sense-of-force detecting-element material 82. Furthermore, after arranging the location of a marker 89 and a concave 85, the sense-of-force detecting-element material 82 is attached, and the section 84 is made to paste. An operator can work at this time, checking by looking without interrupting the sense-of-force detecting-element material 82 with pincettes etc. by grasping the hold section 90. Moreover, without damaging the detecting element 86 inside the sense-of-force detecting-element material 82, an activity is possible and workability is good. Moreover, when the alignment of the sense-of-force detecting-element material 82 established the edge 84, the concave 85, and the marker 89, it can carry out easily and correctly.

[0040] If the hold section 90 is cut along with a concave 85 after attaching the sense-of-force detecting-element material 82, pasting the section 84 and adhesives' fully drying, anchoring of the sense-of-force detecting-element material 82 will be completed.

[0041] According to this example, it attaches in the piece 83 of a gripper, the section 84, an edge 85, and a concave 85 are formed, and assembly operation can be easily done

by forming the hold section 90 and a marker 89 in the sense-of-force detecting-element material 82.

[0042] According to the embodiment mentioned above, the next configuration is obtained.

(Additional remark 1) Medical-application equipment characterized by attaching said retention span detection means from the tooth-back side of said grasping means in the medical-application equipment which has a grasping means to grasp an object part, and a retention span detection means to detect the retention span of said grasping means.

[0043] In the medical-application equipment which has a grasping means to grasp an object part, a retention span detection means to detect the retention span of said grasping means, and a wiring means to connect with said retention span detection means (Additional remark 2) Medical-application equipment characterized by having arranged said wiring means so that it may become the opposite side respectively to a flat surface including the rotation shaft of said grasping means about the connection of said wiring means and said retention span detection means of a point, and the wiring location by the side of the body of medical-application equipment.

[0044] (Additional remark 3) Said retention span detection means is medical-application equipment the additional remark 1 characterized by preparing in the tooth back of said grasping means, or given in two.

(Additional remark 4) A retention span detection means is medical-application equipment the additional remark 1 characterized by being a strain gage, or given in two.

[0045] (Additional remark 5) Medical-application equipment of additional remark 4 publication with which the connection of the wiring means connected to a strain gage and a strain gage is characterized by being arranged from the detecting element of the strain gage at the tip of a grasping means at edge approach.

[0046] (Additional remark 6) A wiring means is medical-application equipment the additional remark 1 characterized by having passed through the clearance between the link mechanisms for connecting with a grasping means and making a grasping means movable, or given in two.

[0047] (Additional remark 7) A link mechanism is medical-application equipment of the additional remark 6 publication characterized by being a pantograph type.

(Additional remark 8) A wiring means is medical-application equipment of the additional remark 6 publication characterized by being a flexible substrate.

[0048] (Additional remark 9) A retention span detection means is medical-application equipment the additional remark 1 characterized by having the temperature-compensation means, or given in two.

(Additional remark 10) A strain gage is medical-application equipment of the additional remark 5 publication characterized by establishing the detecting element and the temperature-compensation means on the same substrate.

[0049] (Additional remark 11) A grasping means is medical-application equipment the additional remark 1 characterized by consisting of the 1st contact section which contacts and carries out movable to an object, and the 2nd contact section which is constituted by the body of medical equipment, and one and contacts nothing and an object in the 1st contact section and a pair, or given in two.

[0050] (Additional remark 12) Medical-application equipment of the additional remark 11 publication characterized by connecting with a link mechanism only for the 1st contact

section carrying out movable [of the grasping means].
(Additional remark 13) Medical-application equipment of the additional remark 11 publication characterized by having arranged a wiring means to connect with a retention span detection means, to supply power to a retention span detection means, and to transmit the output from said retention span detection means, in the link mechanism for carrying out movable [of said the 1st contact section and grasping means] so that there may be no **** straw.

[0051]

[Effect of the Invention] It is effective in the ability of the tension of the wiring member which the attachment workability of a retention span detection means improves by having formed the retention span detection means in the tooth back of a grasping means according to this invention as explained above, and is connected to a retention span detection means to make small effect which it has on a detecting element.

PATENT ABSTRACTS OF JAPAN

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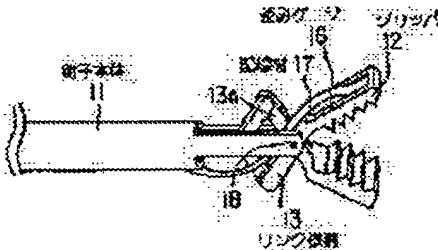
(72)Inventor : **UCHIYAMA AKIO**

(54) **MEDICAL DEVICE**

(57)Abstract:

PURPOSE: To provide a medical device capable of improving the assembling workability of a clamping power detecting means and reducing the influence of the tensile force of a wiring member connected to the clamping power detecting means on a detecting part.

CONSTITUTION: This medical device provided with a gripper 12 as a clamping means to clamp a target part, and a strain gage 16 as the clamping power detecting means to detect the clamping power of the gripper 12 is formed in such a way that the strain gage 16 is mounted from the back face side of the gripper 12.



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